

SAM SMALL ON TEMPERANCE

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH POLITICIANS EVADING THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Not the Opportune Time to Discuss It—Both Parties Afraid of It—He Advises the Women to Push Forward Their Campaign.

They were accompanied by the Rev. J. M. McCall, pastor of the Congregational Church in Atlanta, after dinner under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and the Rev. Sam Small, late of Atlanta, Ga., who has taken up his permanent residence in this city, was the principal speaker. He opened the conference by reading the Scriptures and Mrs. Cohen offered prayer. Mrs. LaFetra introduced Mrs. Brown, who described the children of the home, and the children of the church, and then she introduced Mrs. Small, who then proceeded to read the report of the attention of the large audience, which filled the front part of the church, for an hour and a half.

"I am overwhelmed," he began, "at the thought that the women of this city have given me by their wisdom and devoted labors," turning to the members of the W. C. T. U., "the opportunity to speak on the platform tonight before you. By Mr. McCall's introduction to the church."

"I have only question," he said, "which agitates this country to-day is the question as to the means and measures to reach this evil. As to the means and methods we have a variety of opinions and each country and among these there is the entire question as to the right to the entire people to have a voice in the government. I would to God I could make anything else than political, for I have noticed during the past few years that the danger is that it is dangerous country to get into politics. I would to God we could keep it out of politics. I would to God we could like to find some way to meet this question

without being contaminated with the dirt of politics. But there is no other way as long as they are building bulwarks by making protective platforms for this infamous traffic."¹⁷

"I used to get drunk with them," he continued. "Go to one of these solemn brethren in the senate. He will probably be a Republican. You ask him to take charge of this measure. He will say, 'Let this matter rest for a little while. You know the time is not opportune. At some more appropriate season, if you will, bring it along.' You put to him the evils of intemperance, and he will agree with you it ought to be controlled, but 'not now.' You

press him, and he will finally say: 'We just lost that last presidential election by a scratch, and if you bring that thing up now we will go to the devil at the next election.'

"You turn from him and go on to the other side of the chamber. Get one of those jolly, rubicund Democratic fellows there. A sort of smirk will overspread his features. He will say, 'Just keep that out of the way. To be perfectly honest with you we just won that last presidential election by a scratch, but if you bring that thing in here we will go to the devil at the next election.'"

"Both of them, you see, are afraid of going to the devil. That is why I want to bring it up. They are not willing to take hold of it, because they fear some disaster to their personal interest or their political

"Then this member tells you, you cannot legislate on this question. 'I would not like to be sure if I could do it, could state-

tion a-ly. But to legislate on liquor would be sumptuary, and to make a sumptuary law would be opposite to our ideas of it. My. Now that old fool would not know a sumptuary law if he saw one coming down the river. He just read that in some newspaper or heard some lawyer talking about it in a liquor case. We have a sumptuary law here now passed by a Democratic House of Representatives and then by a Republican Senate and endorsed by a Democratic President and vetoed by a Democratic army and our glorious buttcrab. Why. And what sumptuary law was that? That's old ole marriage bill. That's a sum-

"They say you ought to make it a local question. We have tried that around through the states, and we got along pretty well. It is mighty slow, but we are getting along. But we want national legislation. I am willing to fight them on every side. We will win as many fights as they, and I am satisfied we have done more than that in this country."

"Some people are so ignorant as to believe that the whisky producers want the tax taken off. They know that whenever the government of the United States comes from behind them they have got nothing to

God's world to lean on, and if you will turn them out from under the wing of the national eagle and let them hustle for themselves we will hustle them off this territory in mighty quick order. Some people say, 'What will we do for revenue.' We have more revenue now than we know what to do with. It ain't my job to look out for the revenue. We want to look out for the homes of this country.

Who is looking out for the earnings of the children that go over the bar, instead of going out to the backs of the children and the parents of the children of the workmen of the country? I believe there is no good coming to the nation out of the government of the country. The national revenue tax. We will find a way to get along without taking money out of the pockets of the distillers and out of the breweries and out of the country.

"They have not got any high license law in the city around Washington. You have all the bars in the city, and the rooms the town will support. There is no law in the city to demand for any more barrooms here; but if there was, somebody would start one here."

He reviewed the status of the temperance movement throughout the country and drew an encouraging picture of its progress. The speaker was frequently applauded and as frequently interrupted by the laughter of the audience.

that followed his stories illustrative of his remarks and the quaint manner in which he often put his facts.

PLEASING TO THE LADIES.

**New Styles and Designs to Be Seen at
King's Palace.**

Despite the bustling crowd of customers

which thronged King's Palace on Saturday afternoon there was but little of the stock in-trade visible. Sheets of paper and yards of cotton covered almost everything so completely that even the average feminine eye failed to discover what was hidden, except where, here and there, the brilliant beauty of an ostrich plume drooped below its protecting cover, or the delicate threads of the first lace, revealed through an aperture

the sheet-like peepers, through an artificial opening in its wrapper. But why was there any attempt to conceal these and other attractive and useful articles? Because Tuesday and Wednesday are the "opening" days, and then and not until then must the public be permitted to feast its bewildered and dazzled optics on the beauties now veiled. What display it will be! Cloaks for the old, the middle-aged, and the young

in plush or other materials; Newmarkets for the latest styles; hats and bonnets, trimmed or untrimmed, elaborate or plain, expensive or otherwise, of any kind, shape, or price; plushes, velvets, ribbons, ornaments, buckles, furs, birds' wings, feathers, ribbons, laces—in short, anything that the milliner or dressmaker needs is there. The new department—corsets and bustles—very full and complete, and kid gloves—

an important feature in the stock. Opening days at King's Palace are events of small importance, and the female public can be trusted to be there.
